1	2	3	4	5	6
Bihar	35.00	26.25	26.25	26.25	39.3750
Goa	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.5625
Gujarat	85.00	63.75	63.75	63.75	63.7500
Haryana	17.00	12.75	12.75	12.75	9.5625
Himachal Pradesh	18.00	13.50	13.50	13.50	10.1250
Jammu & Kashmir	12.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	13.5000
Karnataka	27.00	20.25	20.25	20.25	30.3750
Kerala	31.00	23.25	23.25	23.25	34.8750
Madhya Pradesh	37.00	27.75	27.75	27.75	27.7500
Maharashtra	44.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.0000
Manipur	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.7500
Meghalaya	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.1250
Mizoram	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.7500
Nagaland	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.5625
Orissa	47.00	35.25	57.13	29.78	22.3350
Punjab	28.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	15.7500
Rajasthan	124.00	93.00	93.00	93.00	69.7500
Sikkim	3.00	2.25	2.25	2.25	1.6875
Tamil Nadu	39.00	29.25	29.25	29.25	43.8750
Tripura	3.00	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.2500
Uttar Pradesh	90.00	67.50	67.50	67.50	122.5800
West Bengal	40.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	22.5000
Total	804.00	603.00	686.04	582.24	621.6975

मानसून की वर्षा

2850. डा॰ जिनेन्द्र कुमार जैन:
श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में कृषि उत्पादन भूमि अधिकतर मानसून की वर्षा की अवधि पर ही आधारित रहती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि देश में मानसून की वर्षा और अन्य वर्षा का होना प्रायः अनिश्चित ही होता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इस अनिश्चित वर्षा में मोटे अनाजों के उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देकर खाद्यान्नों का अधिकतम उत्पादन प्राप्त किया जा सकता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक देश में मोटे अनाजों के उत्पादन के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है और इस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या-क्या योजनायें कार्यान्वित करने का निश्चय किया है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पुल्लापल्ली रामचन्द्रन): (क) भूमि उपयोग सांख्यिकी 1988-89 (अद्यतन उपलब्ध) के अनुसार लगभग 68 प्रतिशत कृष्य भूमि वर्षा सिंचित है।

(ख) जी, हां। मानसून तथा समय-समय पर होने वाली अन्य प्रकार की वर्षा की मात्रा तथा वितरण में कुछ जोखिम और अनिश्चितता तो होती ही है।

(ग) जी, हां।

(घ) आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अर्थात 1996-97 के अंत तक देश में मोटे अनाज के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 39.00 मिलियन मीटरी टन निर्धारित किया गया है। इस उत्पादन लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए विशेष खाद्यान्न उत्पादन कार्यक्रम मक्का और कदन्न का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है, जिसके आठवीं योजनावधि के दौरान जारी रहने की संभावना है।

Increase in Agricultural Production

2851. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the P.M.'s reported remarks at the first agricultural science congress held in New Delhi on 12th November, 1992 emphasising the need for increase in agricultural production by three times in the next decade as published in the Hindustan Times dated 13th November, 1992 under the heading "Need to increase farm output";

(b) whether it is a fact that there is continuous decrease in the area under

food crop cultivation and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps Government have taken so far in this regard including extension of new technologies to the Indian farmers which have proved useful in farm output?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The Prime Minister has emphasised the need for increasing agricultural production in the next decade to meet the increasing demand.

(b) During 1980-81 to 1990-91, the compound growth rate of area under foodgrains was observed as (−) 0.14 per cent per annum. However, area under all food crops including edible oilseeds, fruits/vegetables, sugarcane etc. has not shown any decline in recent years.

(c) The Government have been implementing various developmental programmes and thrust schemes including development and transfer of appropriate technology to the farmers to increase the farm output.

Setting up of Advanced Scientific Jute Research Centre at Kendrapara, Orissa

2852. SHRI PRAVAT KUMAR SAMANTARAY :
SMT. ILA PANDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Kendrapara sub-division of Cuttack District in the State of Orissa is having Jute cultivation as a main cash crop and there is a jute research centre at Jajanga of Kendrapara for the benefit of the jute growers;

(b) whether Government propose to have an advanced scientific jute research centre at Kendrapara; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Jute research Centre at Kendrapara of the All India Coordinated Project on Jute and Allied Fibres is considered well equipped to cater to the research requirements of the region.

2853. [*Transferred to 17th December, 1992*]

Prices of Fertilizers

2854. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the retail prices of different types of chemical fertilizers prevailing in July, August, September and October this year;

(b) the comparative corresponding retail prices for 1991 and 1990; and

(c) the steps taken and being taken to bring fertilizer prices within the reach of small and marginal farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) A list indicating the fertilisers which were under statutory price control in 1990 and 1991 and which are presently under statutory price control is annexed as statement-I. (See below) As per reports received from state Govts., the prevailing selling prices of fertilisers which were decontrolled w.e.f. 25.8.1992 are given in the enclosed statement-II. (*See* below)

(c) The Government has released funds to the States, to be passed on to all categories of farmers, for providing a concession @ Rs. 1000 per tonne for DAP and MOP each and proportionately for complex fertilisers during current Rabi season. Rs. 500 crores have also been sanctioned on scheme for the benefit of small and marginal farmers.